

Attorney Docket No.: CORA-007CIP
U.S. Serial No.: 09/728,171

AMENDMENTS

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the paragraph at page 2, lines 8 to 18, as follows:

(B1)

A number of different protocols have been developed and/or are currently being investigated to treat and/or prevent restenosis. For example, antioxidant drugs such as probucol (Lorelco LORELCO™) have been employed with some success. Other smooth muscle cell proliferation inhibitors that have been tested for their ability to inhibit restenosis include calcium channel blockers, e.g. verapamil, and proteins such as angiopoietin. Another potential technique for preventing restenosis that is currently being clinically evaluated involves the use of radiation, where the surface of the treated vessel is exposed to radiation, e.g. via the use of β -emitters. See e.g. the Beta-CathBETA-CATH™ System radiation delivery device commercialized by Novoste Corporation and described at the website whose URL is made up by placing www. before "novoste" and ".com" after "novoste". Yet other methods involve the use of stents to mechanically maintain the open vessel.

Please amend the paragraph at page 6, lines 5 to 16, as follows:

(B2)

The vascular site is characterized by having been treated for vessel narrowing or occlusion prior to practice of the subject methods. The vessel may have been treated for a total or partial occlusion, where the nature of the occlusion may vary greatly. Thus, the vessel may have been subject to an angioplasty or atherectomy procedure, where the initial vessel narrowing lesion has been manipulated in some fashion to enhance the blood flow rate through the vascular site. For example, the vascular site may be one that has been subjected to balloon angioplasty. Alternatively, the vascular site may be one that has been subjected to mechanical removal of at least a portion of the initially present lesion, e.g. through use of a device such as the ROTOBLATOR Rotoblator™ atherectomy device. In any event, the vascular site is one that is at least potentially subject to vessel renarrowing or reconstriction. In other words, the target vascular site is a site that has a propensity for vessel renarrowing, i.e. restenosis, to occur.

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Please amend the paragraph at page 11, lines 2 to 13, as follows:

Any convenient fluid delivery device may be employed to contact the target vascular site with the acidic treatment solution, as described above. A large number of fluid delivery devices are known to those of skill in the art, where such devices include those described in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,445,892; 4,573,966; 4,610,662; 4,636,195; 4,655,746; 4,824,436; 4,911,163; 5,059,178; 5,090,960; 5,163,905; 5,167,628; 5,176,638; 5,195,955; 5,222,941; 5,342,306; 5,380,284; 5,460,610; and 5, 833,650; the disclosures of which are herein incorporated by reference. Of particular interest are those devices described in U. S. Patent Application Serial Nos. 09/118,193; 09/195,291; 09/353,127; PCT/US99/15918; 09/382,571; and 09/384,860; the disclosures of which are herein incorporated by reference. Also of interest are devices that provided for local delivery of agents while maintaining blood flow through a treatment site, such as the DISPATCHTM DispatchTM catheter device obtainable from Boston Scientific.